

*Atrina*, characterized by the absence of any slit in the umbonal part of the shell, such as is found in all the typical *Pinnas*.

*Atrina oldroydii* n. sp.

Shell solid, heavy, blackish-gray, subtriangular, rather inflated; umbonal end slender (somewhat defective in the specimen); hinge margin straight; ventral margin contracted in front, convexly arcuate behind; posterior margin arched; exterior smooth, except for more or less concentric wrinkling on the ventral side and numerous rather fine imbricate elevated ridges (about 38) radiating from near the umbo on the dorsal and middle portions of the valve, not extending to the ventral surface and obsolete over the distal fourth of the valve; the scales or spines are worn off, but appear to have been numerous and small; interior of a livid dark olive gray, with a lurid iridescence over the visceral area, the ventral edge of which extends in a zigzag line almost directly anterior from the ventral edge of the rather small adductor scar, leaving more than a third of the ventral surface of the inside of the valve exterior to the visceral area. Length of ventral margin 238; of dorsal margin 175; of the distal margin 156; maximum diameter of the valves 63 mm. Length of the visceral area from the umbo 172 mm. The byssus is quite small and of a dark blackish-brown color.

The form of the visceral area, which in these shells is generally regarded as a pretty constant character, is entirely different from that of any of the other described Pacific coast species. In the form which, as described, comes nearest to *A. oldroydii* (*A. tuberculosa*), has the posterior margin of the visceral area forming a straight line from the dorsal nearly to the ventral margin of the valves.

The present species appears to be an analogue of our Atlantic coast *A. serrata* Sowerby, but as regards the exterior characters probably submits to a variation which only the study of a larger number of specimens will enable us to determine.

Though not a particularly handsome shell, this is one of the most notable among the many additions made to the mollusk fauna of California in recent years.

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ALASMODONTA MARGINATA, SAY, AND A. TRUNCATA, WRIGHT.  
—In his "Synopsis of the Naiades," Mr. Simpson says the former is from "Lower St. Lawrence, southward in streams draining into the

Atlantic to South Carolina;" the latter, "Upper Mississippi drainage, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee systems; Michigan, Upper St. Lawrence drainage."

In his description (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., I., p. 459) Mr. Say gives the Scioto river as the locality of the types of "*Alasmodonta marginata*," and states that the types are in the Academy collection. There is one good specimen in the collection of the Academy, of the *truncata* species, labeled *A. marginata*, Say, from the Scioto river. Mr. Say must have been familiar with the eastern form. Did he decide to change the name of the western truncate form to "truncata" and let "marginata" cover the eastern form? Probably no one living can answer this question, but we can imagine it answered in the affirmative, and label the Atlantic slope shell "marginata, Say," and the Ohio shell "truncata, Wright," in accord with Mr. Simpson's magnificent synopsis.—CHARLES LEROY WHEELER.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

*TRIVIA PAUCILIRATA* Sowb.—Some months ago, upon looking over some small shells labeled "Sarasota Bay," which have been for many years in my collection, unidentified and collector unknown, I noticed a very small *Trivia* which seemed to correspond to Sowerby's description of *T. paucilirata*, a well-marked species. Upon sending it to Mr. Melvill, he has confirmed my opinion and pronounces it an undoubted representative of that species, the habitat of which seems to have been hitherto unknown, at least so far as the monographs would indicate.—FRED L. BUTTON.

*EPIPHRAGMOPHORA FIDELIS* (GRAY) IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.—During a short yachting cruise south, on San Francisco Bay, we anchored during the night of Feb. 16, 1901, at Point San Mateo, San Mateo Co. As it rained quite heavily during the night I anticipated that snails would be out in force on the heavily wooded slope of the point, so landed for a hunt in the morning. I saw under the eucalyptus and pine trees hundreds of specimens of *Epiphragmophora arrosa* Gld., *Epiphragmophora californiensis nickliniana* Lea, and *Circinaria vancouverensis* Lea, of which I secured numerous fine specimens. I also found, to my great surprise, two fine specimens of *Epiphragmophora fidelis* Gray, hitherto recorded as being found from Humboldt and Shasta Cos., Cal. to Vancouver Island.—EDWARD W. GIFFORD.